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SOME CASES OF ALBINISM IN SNAKES

Albino individuals are rather well known among mammals and other higher vertebrates, and it is to be expected that they should be found among reptiles.

Three such instances of albinism have appeared recently. An albino Water Snake *Natrix sipedon sipedon* (L.) was collected by Mr. D. R. C. Clark, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., September 3, 1922, and is A. M. N. H. No. 23094. A few days later an albino *Elaphe* (*laeta*?) (B. & G.) was sent to the Herpetology Department of the American Museum by the New York Zoological Park. It is from College Station, Texas, and is now A. M. N. H. No. 23103. Both of these specimens show the usual albino characters—general lack of pigmentation, as exhibited by pink irises, white scales and skin.

In the case of the *Elaphe*, the snake was a general ivory white color, and with practically no suggestion of markings, while the Water Snake shows very light and obscure, but nevertheless typical crescent-shaped markings on the scutes, and some indication of dorsal blotches.

It should also be mentioned that the New York Zoological Park had until recently one living albino Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (L.), from Mt. Everett, Mass., collected by Mr. Edward Cole (now A. M. N. H. 23088). Its markings are more easily seen than in either of the above two cases.

Mr. Ditmars reports other examples of albinism in reptiles in Vol. XXIV, No. 6, N. Y. Zool. Soc. Bull.—A. I. ORTENBURGER, *New York, N. Y.*

ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF OPHIDOSAURUS IN WISCONSIN

The glass snake has long been known to occur in Wisconsin. Dr. Hay (Geology of Wisconsin, Vol. I, p. 423) says of it: "In the early days not uncom-